

**National Hate Crime Statistics 2005: US Dept of Justice**

The Hate Crime Statistics Act, which requires the collection of data "about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity."

- In 2005, 12,417 law enforcement agencies submitted hate crime data. Of those, 2,037 law enforcement agencies reported the occurrence of 7,163 hate crime incidents.
- However, a Justice Department study concludes that "the full picture of hate crimes has not yet been captured through official data."
  - Hate crimes are underreported by law enforcement and by the victims.

**Single-Bias Incidents**

Of the 7,160 single-bias incidents reported in 2005:

- 54.7 percent were racially motivated.
- 17.1 percent were motivated by religious bias.
- 14.2 percent resulted from sexual-orientation bias.
- 13.2 percent stemmed from ethnicity/national origin bias.
- 0.7 percent were prompted by disability bias.

**Sexual-Orientation Bias**

- 60.9 percent were anti-gay male.
- 19.5 percent were anti-gay.
- 15.4 percent were anti-lesbian.
- 2.3 percent were anti-bisexual.
- 2.0 percent were anti-heterosexual.

**Disability Bias**

There were 53 hate crime offenses based on disability.

- 32 offenses were anti-mental disability.
- 21 offenses were anti-physical disability.

**By Offense Types**

Of the 8,380 hate crime offenses in 2005:

- 30.3 percent were intimidation.
- 30.2 percent were destruction/damage/vandalism.
- 18.7 percent were simple assault.
- 12.7 percent were aggravated assault.
- The remaining 8.2 percent of hate crimes were comprised of additional crimes against persons, property, and society.

## Montana in the National Study 2005: US Dept of Justice

	# of participating agencies	Population	Agencies submitting reports	Total # of incidents
Montana	108	935,422	25	65

Hate Crime Incidents Bias Motivation 2005						
		<i>Bias motivation</i>				
<i>Agency name</i>	<i>No. of quarters reported</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i>Sexual orientation</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Disability</i>
<b>MONTANA</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Cities</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Nonmetropolitan Counties</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

# Restorative Justice

## Definition

Restorative justice is a theory of criminal justice that focuses on crime as an act against another individual or community rather than the state. The victim plays a major role in the process and receives some type of restitution from the offender.

## Types:

Some of the programs and outcomes typically identified with restorative justice include:

- Victim offender mediation
- Conferencing
- Circles
- Victim assistance
- Ex-offender assistance
- Restitution
- Community service

## How do victims of crime benefit from restorative justice programs?

The restorative justice process provides victims with the opportunity to express their feelings about the harm that has been done to them and to contribute their views about what is required to put things right. Some studies of restorative justice programs show that victims who are involved in the process are often more satisfied with the justice system and are more likely to receive restitution from the offender. Involvement can also help victims heal emotionally as well as lessen their fear of the offender and of being a victim of crime again.

## Recidivism statistics

- A study of 1,298 juveniles conducted throughout the late 1980s and 1990s found a 32% reduction in recidivism for restorative justice participants relative to a comparison group, according to an article in the Summer 1999 edition of VOMA Connections.
- The Fiscal Year 2004 annual report of Prince William County, Virginia's Restorative Justice Program found that of the 234 offenders served in Fiscal Year 2003, 18 had re-offended through June 30, 2004, for a recidivism rate of 8%.
- A 2001 report by Department of Justice Canada found that "restorative justice programs, on average, yielded reductions in recidivism compared to non-restorative approaches to criminal behavior". These findings were corroborated by a 2007 Cambridge University report.